



On the Spur of the Moment

by Roy K. Moulton

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN 1918.

(By Peter the Hermit.)

Porterhouse steak will be high.
There will be some hot days in July.
Coal and sugar will be scarce.
Hoover will urge conservation.
There will be fighting in Flanders.
Secretary Daniels will retire (every night)
Poetry will bring a low price.
Book agents will join the army.
Something will be wrong in the senate.
There will be an advance in prices.
There will be no advance in wages.
Villa will pass away six times.
Pershing will be misquoted every week.
The California prune crop will fail.
The German people will sit down again.
Somebody will lie about the navy.
There will be 5,871 investigations.

WHEN THE WAR WILL END.

Prof. Ignatius Dunk, the eminent past, present and futurist, has been studying the zodiac, the almanac and the spirits (frummenti) and has given a palpitating world the result of his findings. The war will end January 28 next at 2:47 in the afternoon. Prof. Dunk predicted the Messina earthquake less than twenty-four hours after it happened and gained great prominence the year the piplant froze by predicting that calamity. He was sure of his ground in this instance and hadn't a chance to lose. He predicted it every year until it finally happened. Thus we may take Prof. Dunk's prediction as to the end of the war in greatest confidence.

It is said former Czar Nick has left Tobolsk. As Don Marquis says, "Once a Romanoff, always a-roamin' off." Ho-hum!

Now if Mr. Hoover will only establish a rentless day, all will be well. We have thought out the plan. Have one rentless day each month, the exact date to be the first of the month.

Let the ult. consumer kick in with a newfangled day like this, Herb. He observes all the others.

With plenty of sugar in Texas and Louisiana and California and not a pound in New York city, it can no longer be said that war plays no favoritism.

Looks as though somebody has been out-Hoovered somewhere along the line.

"Food will win the war," exclaims an enthusiast. And every man knows it is true. If some of his wife's biscuits were shot at the Germans it would be all over.

The Pennsylvania railroad cut out 155 trains at one fell swoop the other day. As the number included a hundred diners the public will save money whether it wants to or not.

Mayor Hylan, New York's new executive, says: "It is our duty to make the world yearn for democracy." But also for Tammany.

The word is flashed about the world that Russia is about to begin to fight. BEGIN? Do you get that?

The Summary of the News

BAKER APPOINTS E. R. STETINUS of New York, J. P. Morgan's aide, to office of "surveyor-general" of all army purchases and virtually munitions director in the war government.

SEVEN U. S. WAREHOUSES BURN in New Jersey, but they were empty. Enemy agents are believed to have started the fires which burned these storehouses and threatened the plant of the Submarine Boat Corporation recently. Soldiers used dynamite to clear buildings and prevent spread of the blaze.

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN CRITICIZES the government in its war preparations and seeks to arouse congress to the need of insisting on less red tape and delay. He sponsored a bill to create a special war cabinet for the conduct of military affairs in order to secure greater efficiency.

RHINE RIVER FLOODS causing much damage in Germany according to information coming through Holland. Soldiers have been sent to aid the civilian population of towns which are being inundated.

TO STOP ILLICIT DISTILLERY in dry states where army camps are located the government secret service agents are making a determined effort to locate and punish all "moonshiners."

FOURTEEN GERMAN SPIES EXECUTED in this country should be a lesson to others, says C. S. Thompson of the American Defense Society, who advocates greater publicity of such facts as a warning to enemy agents.

THE COAL SITUATION IS IMPROVING in the east although the severe storms have greatly hindered the railroads and ice in the harbors has held up coal barges. The fuel administration officials are working out a plan to supply coal in zones from mines nearest each section, and they hope in this way to secure relief by eliminating long and cross hauls.

REPORTS OF AUSTRIAN REVOLTS continue to come out, indicating that there are serious labor troubles in Austria. Strikes and food demonstration are believed to be the reason for the closing of the frontiers. Washington warns that the reports of revolts may be a German move to slow up United States war preparations.

HUNS HAVE HUGE ARMY concentrated on the western front according to Colonel Repington, noted English military critic. He warns of the possibility of an early attack to forestall and offset the arrival of any great force of American troops.

NEWSPAPERS OF GERMANY PICTURE NURSES BUSY IN THEIR GAS MASKS



A photograph that has been widely printed in the German newspapers.

Newspapers in all of the cities of Germany and her allies have printed the picture above, which is supposed to show the heroic work of German nurses at the front. It shows German nurses working in gas masks on the Italian front and bringing first aid to soldiers who have been gassed.

THE THREAT OF GERMAN WORLD POLITICS

The United States is fighting a second war for independence, according to President Harry Pratt Judson, of the University of Chicago. "In reality, this war on the part of the United States is, in the first place, a war of self-defense and, in the second place, a war for the defense of all the other democracies of the world," he declares in the first of the "University of Chicago War Papers," just issued from the Press of that university.

"We are dealing with a vast, world-wide conspiracy which has for its end the subversion in the long run of the liberty of practically every free nation, and which means, if the conspiracy succeeds, the overthrow of the independence of the United States," says Dr. Judson. "The war in its essence is a world-wide practical attack by Germany on nations which have what Germany wants. Germany wants to get those things without regard to the method. We have learned that there is a scheme, the result of decades of careful and elaborate planning, for subjecting the entire world to the domination of the German Empire. This is a scheme for seizing coveted lands and coveted dominion in every quarter of the globe. Even should the submarine policy itself be withdrawn, it would be idle for us to put a stop to hostilities. We must stay in the fight until there are adequate securities against their early recurrence. A government which peaceably submits to such outrages would have and would deserve to have the contempt of the world."

President Judson finds numerous indications that Germany was planning a world-war well in advance of the European outbreak.

We are engaged in a great battle for the liberty of all free countries. Anything short of a complete victory over the Teutonic powers will result in a mere truce, to be followed by a renewal of war within a few years. Every nation would have to arm and

to keep armed. International relations would be on the one hand a series of German intrigues to divide the present Allies so as to renew the pieces ETAOI ETAOI NEATOINN attack under more favorable auspices.

and on the other hand endless attempts to frustrate such conspiracies. The whole world would be full of plots and counter-plots, suspicion and fear, with the inevitable result of another bloody struggle. Assurance of a peace relatively permanent cannot depend on treaties; no treaty obligations would bind Germany or Austria-Hungary. The only safety for the world can be found in a complete victory over the Teutonic empire and in establishing as a guaranty a state of things which would make it exceedingly difficult for them to make another assault on civilization with reasonable hope of success.

Hun Brutality

Stories of German brutality have been printed with a great deal of prominence all over the country, and yet many do not believe them yet. We urge them to read the following from the lips of a French soldier, invalided home from a German prison camp. It is translated from a Paris paper, L'Illustration:

"Our prison camp at Gustrow was clean, and that's about all. The Germans are very brutal, and if our letters to our people would not have been censored many a pitiful story would have seen daylight. Worst treated among them are the British. One day one of the British prisoners got round the back of the cookhouse where the refuse is kept, to fish a piece of bread out of a barrel of scraps that were being sent to the pigs. Up came the chief cook, knocked the legs from under the Englishman, and while on the ground beat him unmercifully. The poor fellow dare not defend himself for fear of being punished for insubordination. The food we received here was not only bad, but it was not even enough to keep body and soul together.

"When we received Swiss bread or other things from home we gave the black bread to the Russians, or sometimes would sell it to the Germans. In many camps the commandants were

really good and human, but unfortunately we very seldom came in contact with them, and if so, no notice would be taken of any complaints for generally the German under officer would have the first word, and the matter would end.

"But not alone the soldiers, the civilian population is just as bad. When marching through or working in the streets we have been pelted with stones and mud by men, women and children under the eyes of the soldiers who guarded and should have protected us. There was not one who sympathized with us. It almost looked as if these people were bereft of all human feeling.

"Here, before we were released, we had to sign papers to the effect that our treatment was without reproach. When we reached Switzerland what a wonderful change! It was like coming out of hell into heaven. In Germany we were treated like dogs. The sympathetic Swiss people treated us like human beings."

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Baker's Mid-Winter Clearance Sale

The most remarkable clothes values of the season are those we are

offering in this special lot of suits and overcoats from Hart Schaffner & Marx and other leading makers, priced greatly below the moderate regular prices that have prevailed on these clothes.

Regular \$18 suits and overcoats	\$14.95	Regular \$25 suits and overcoats	\$19.95
Regular \$20 suits and overcoats	\$15.95	Regular \$30 suits and overcoats	\$23.50
Regular \$22.50 suits and overcoats	\$17.95	Regular \$35 suits and overcoats	\$26.95

A special sale of suits for big men

Men who have been having their clothes made to measure should take advantage of this special opportunity to learn about our splendid fitting service and secure the very extra values that we are offering them.

OUR GUARANTEE

Any time you are not satisfied after the test of wear you're at liberty to bring the clothes back...We guarantee your satisfaction.

While we are not making any reductions on staple suits and overcoats, our regular low prices on these fine goods are sufficient reason for buying now.

Special values in work clothes

Signal work shirts, with two separate collars, in plain colors and polka dot or stripe patterns, \$1.35. Identically the same shirts are selling in other stores at \$1.75, \$2 and even as high as \$2.50.

Work shirts, in polka dot stripes, dark or light blue chambray, khaki and black twill. Black sateen; special values at 75c and \$1.

Flannel work shirts, \$1.25 to \$5, including genuine army flannel shirts.

Knit coats in oxford gray; regular \$1.50 value, with or without collar, special \$1.15; \$2 knit coats, V neck style, \$1.65.

Fleece lined work gloves of reindeer, hogskin or horsehide, 50c, \$1, and \$1.50. Worth twice as much today.

Heavy cotton underwear, \$1 to \$2.50 the suit. **Heavy wool underwear**, \$2 to \$5 the suit. Underpriced 10 per cent to 33 1/3 per cent on the basis of present worth.

Wool Hose in Oxford shade, 25c. **Flannel** in black or oxford, 35c; three for \$1.00.

Work pants of extra-heavy waterproof fabric, \$4.50. The same quality is wholesaling today at \$5. Other work pants from \$2 up.

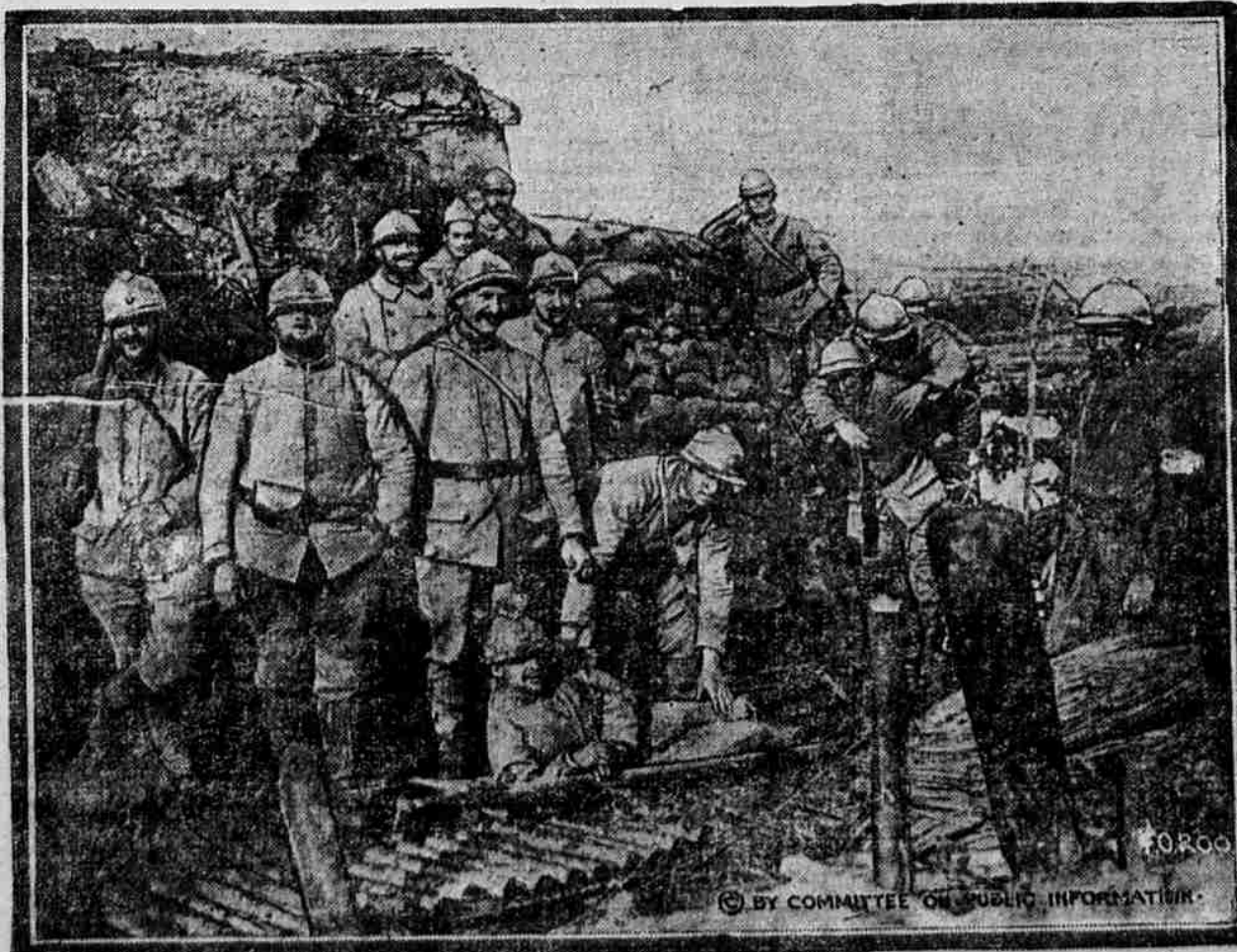
Waterproof and windproof reefers, special value at \$8.50.

Buffalo lined corduroy and doeskin reefers, extra long, 36 inches; the warmest reefer made, \$7.50 to \$9.50.

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Shortly before this photograph was taken the mass in the background was a concrete Prussian shelter. It was turned by the French, when they captured it, into a telephone and field dressing station.